Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A superconducting wire, comprising:

a cladding metal tube having a hollow interior with an oxide superconductor disposed within the hollow interior of the cladding metal tube and ~~a cladding metal for cladding~~ said oxide superconductor is in contact with the hollow interior of the cladding metal tube; and

the cladding metal tube comprising silver having an impurity concentration of 10 ppm to 500 ppm;

wherein the impurity included in said silver is at least one of Al, Fe, Cu, Ni, Si and Zn that imparts to the cladding metal tube ~~material~~ a breaking strain of at least 30% in a stress-strain test.

2. (Original) The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein said breaking strain falls within a range of 30% to 58%.

3. (Original) The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein said breaking strain falls within a range of 45% to 58%.

4. (Original) The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein a proportion of said oxide superconductor falls within a range of 25% to 70%.

5. (Currently Amended) The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein the ~~material of said~~ cladding metal tube has a maximum stress of at least 180 MPa in the stress-strain test.

6. (Currently Amended) The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein the ~~material of said~~ cladding metal tube contains silver and/or silver alloy.

7. (Original) The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein a material of said oxide superconductor contains a bismuth-based oxide superconductor.

8. (Cancelled).

9. (Withdrawn) A superconducting multifilamentary wire, comprising a plurality of the superconducting wires according to claim 1 and a second cladding metal for cladding said superconducting wires.

10. (Withdrawn) The superconducting multifilamentary wire according to claim 9, having a tape-like shape.

11. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a superconducting wire, comprising the steps of:

filling a metal cylinder made of a material of a cladding metal having a breaking strain falling within a range of 30% to 58% in a stress-strain test, with a raw powder containing a raw material of an oxide superconductor; and

subjecting said metal cylinder filled with said raw powder to plastic working at least once and heat treatment at least once.

12. (Withdrawn) The method of manufacturing a superconducting wire, according to claim 11, wherein the material of said cladding metal is silver having an impurity concentration of 10 ppm to 500 ppm.

13. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a superconducting multifilamentary wire, comprising the steps of:

filling a metal cylinder made of a material of a cladding metal having a breaking strain falling within a range of 30% to 58% in a stress-strain test, with a raw powder containing a raw material of an oxide superconductor;

subjecting said metal cylinder filled with said raw powder to plastic working at least once to obtain a wire;

filling a metal cylinder to serve as a material of a second cladding metal, with a plurality of said wires; and

subjecting said metal cylinder filled with said plurality of said wires to plastic working at least once and heat treatment at least once to obtain a superconducting multifilamentary wire.

14. (Withdrawn) The method of manufacturing a superconducting multifilamentary wire according to claim 13, wherein the material of said cladding metal is silver having an impurity concentration of 10 ppm to 500 ppm.

15. (New) The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein the oxide superconductor fills the hollow interior of the cladding metal tube.

16. (New) The superconducting wire, comprising:

a plurality of the cladding metal tubes according to claim 1;

a sheath metal tube having an interior containing the plurality of cladding metal tubes and the sheath metal tube being in contact with at least one of the cladding metal tubes.

17. (New) The superconducting wire according to claim 16, wherein the sheath metal tube surrounds the plurality of cladding metal tubes that are in contact with the oxide superconductor.

18. (New) A superconducting wire, comprising:

a cladding metal tube having a hollow interior with an oxide superconductor disposed within the hollow interior of the cladding metal tube and said oxide superconductor being in contact with the hollow interior of the cladding metal tube to form a clad wire;

a sheath metal tube having an interior containing a plurality of clad wires disposed, the sheath metal surrounding the plurality of clad wires;

wherein the cladding metal tube comprises silver having at least one impurity with a concentration of 10 ppm to 500 ppm;

wherein the impurity included in the cladding metal is at least one of Al, Fe, Cu, Ni, Si and Zn that imparts to the cladding metal tube a breaking strain of at least 30% in a stress-strain test.

19. (New) The superconducting wire of claim 18, wherein the cladding metal tube exhibits a maximum stress of at least 180 MPa in the stress-strain test.

20. (New) The superconducting wire of claim 18, wherein the oxide superconductor fills the hollow interior of the cladding metal tube.

21. (New) The superconducting wire of claim 18, wherein the sheath metal tube is in contact with at least one cladding metal tube.